

10

World History
History-Social
Science Standard
10.4.1.



New Imperialism: The Search for Natural Resources

California Education and the Environment Initiative

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California Environmental Protection Agency
California Natural Resources Agency
California State Board of Education
California Department of Education
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

Key Partners:

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Office of Education and the Environment

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None required for this unit.

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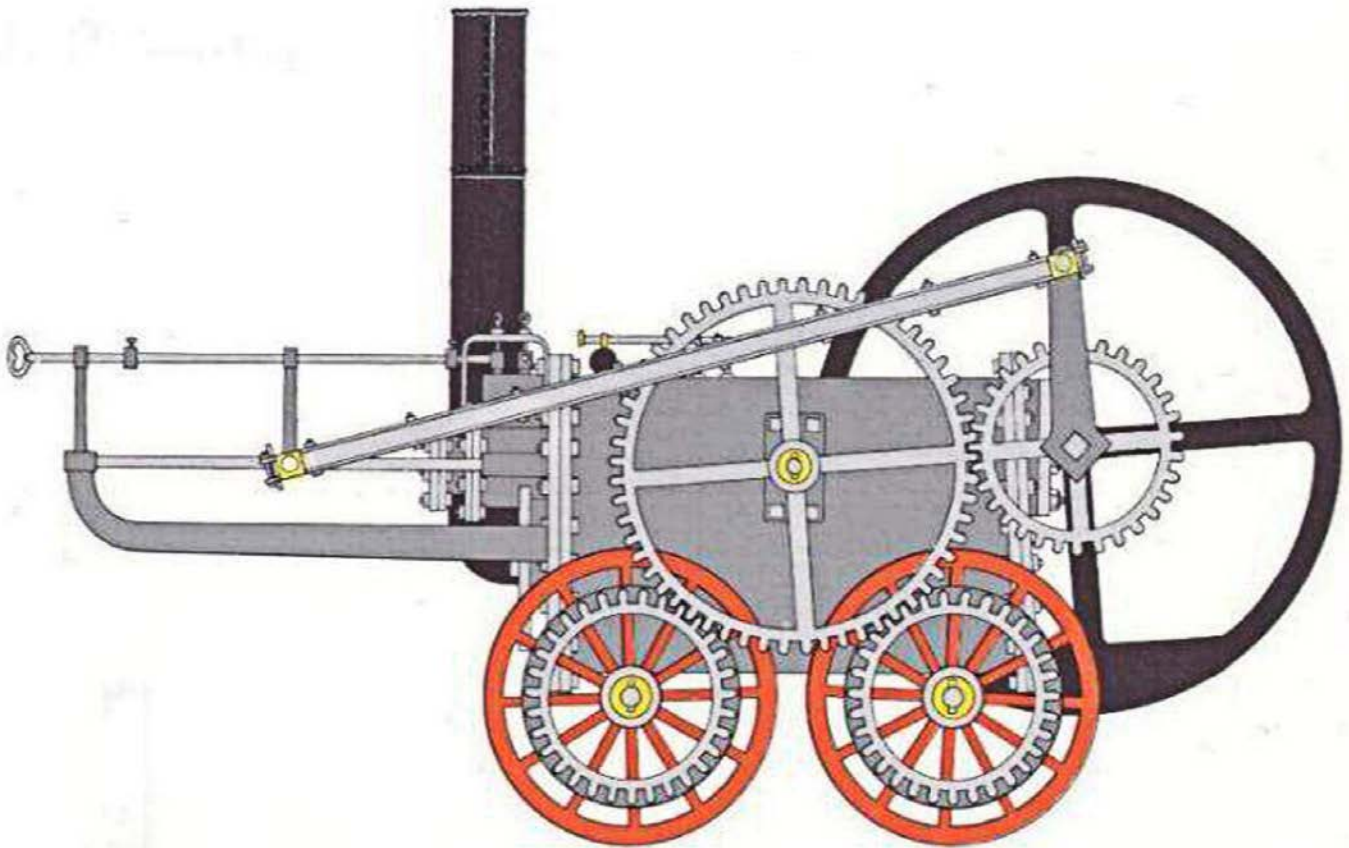
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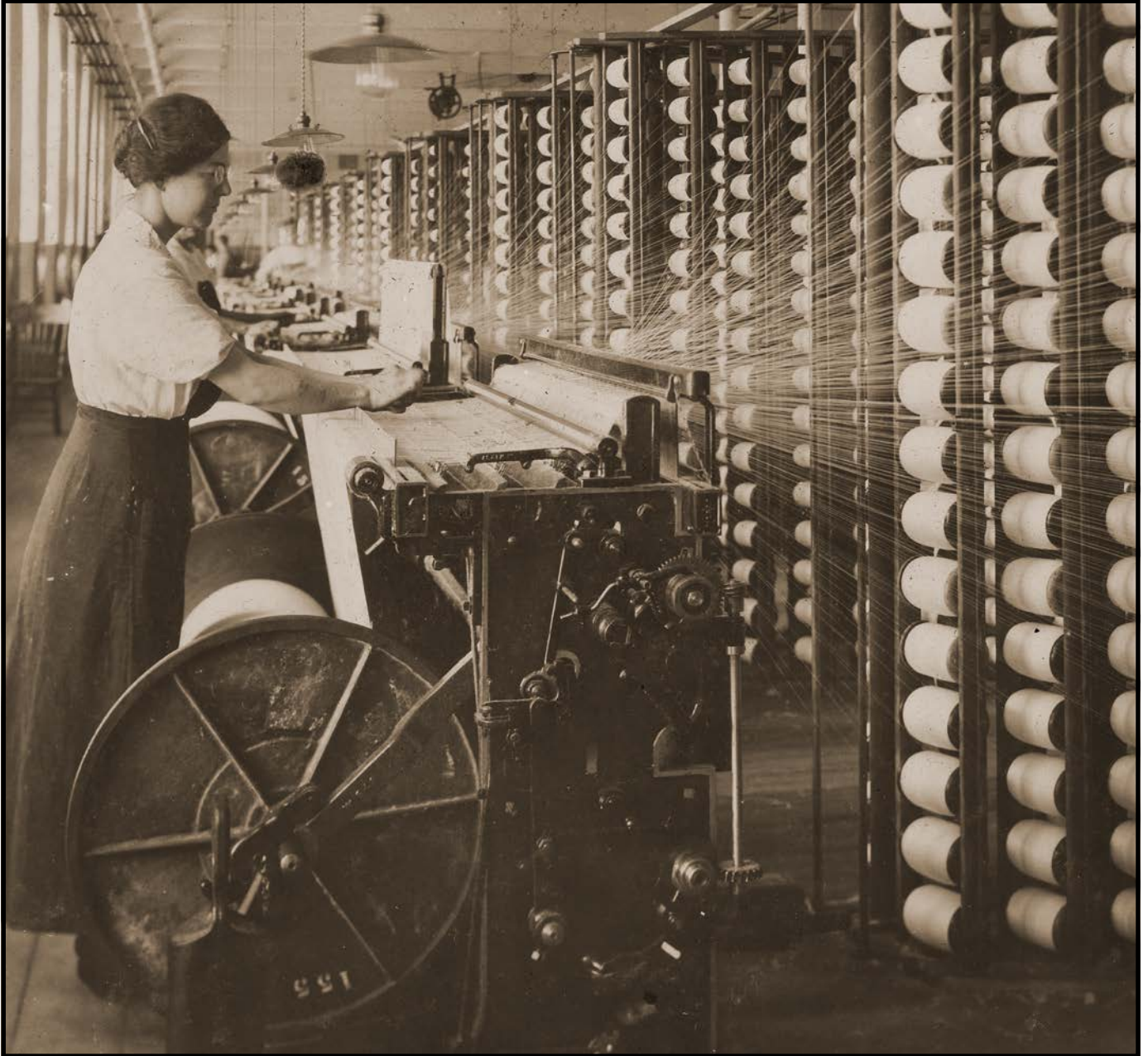
VA #1 The Hydrogen Highway



VA #2 Richard Trevithick's 1804 Locomotive



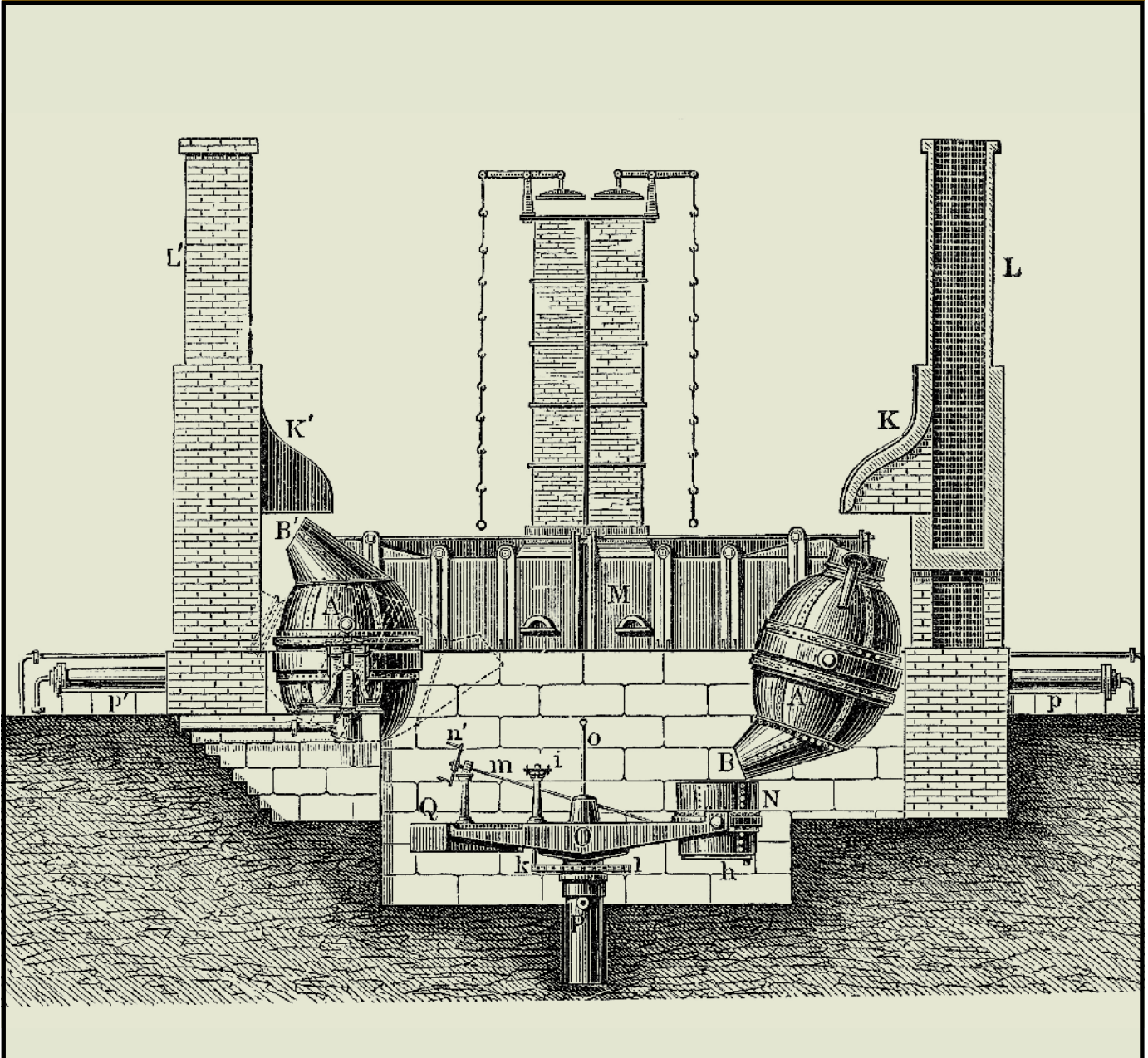
VA #3 Cotton Warper, 1916



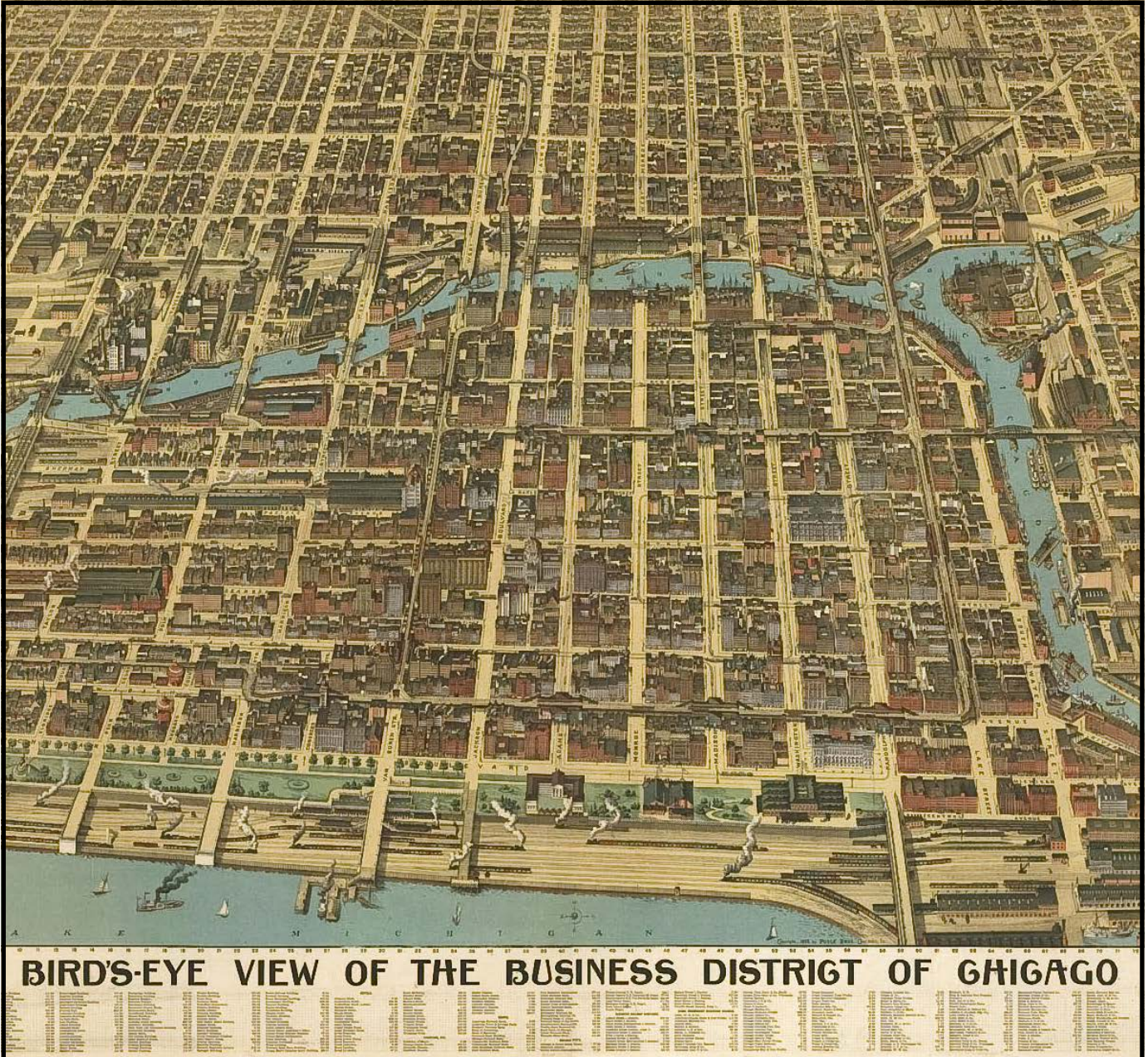
VA #4 Telegraph Lines, 1891



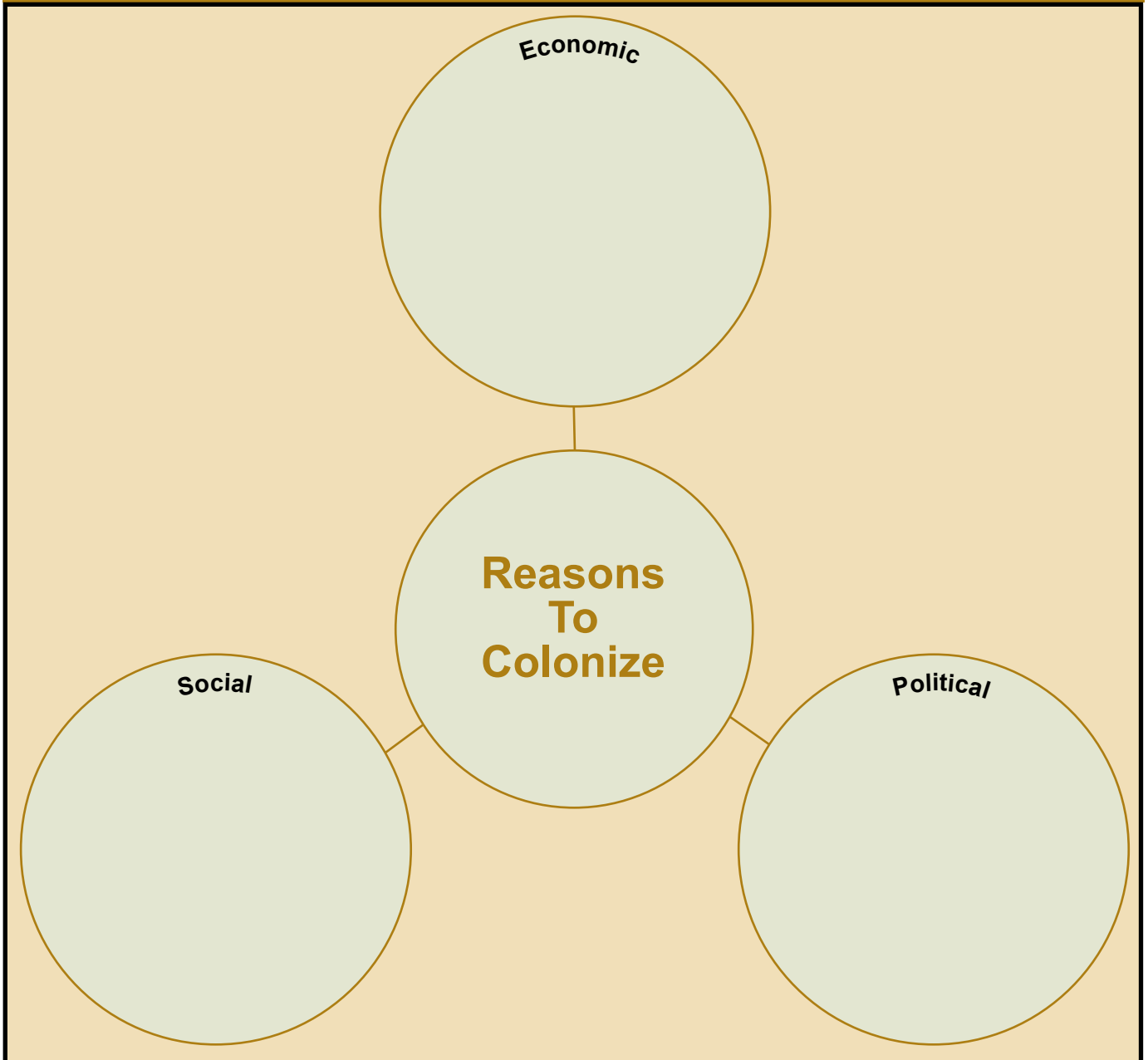
VA #5 Bessemer Process Furnace, 1898



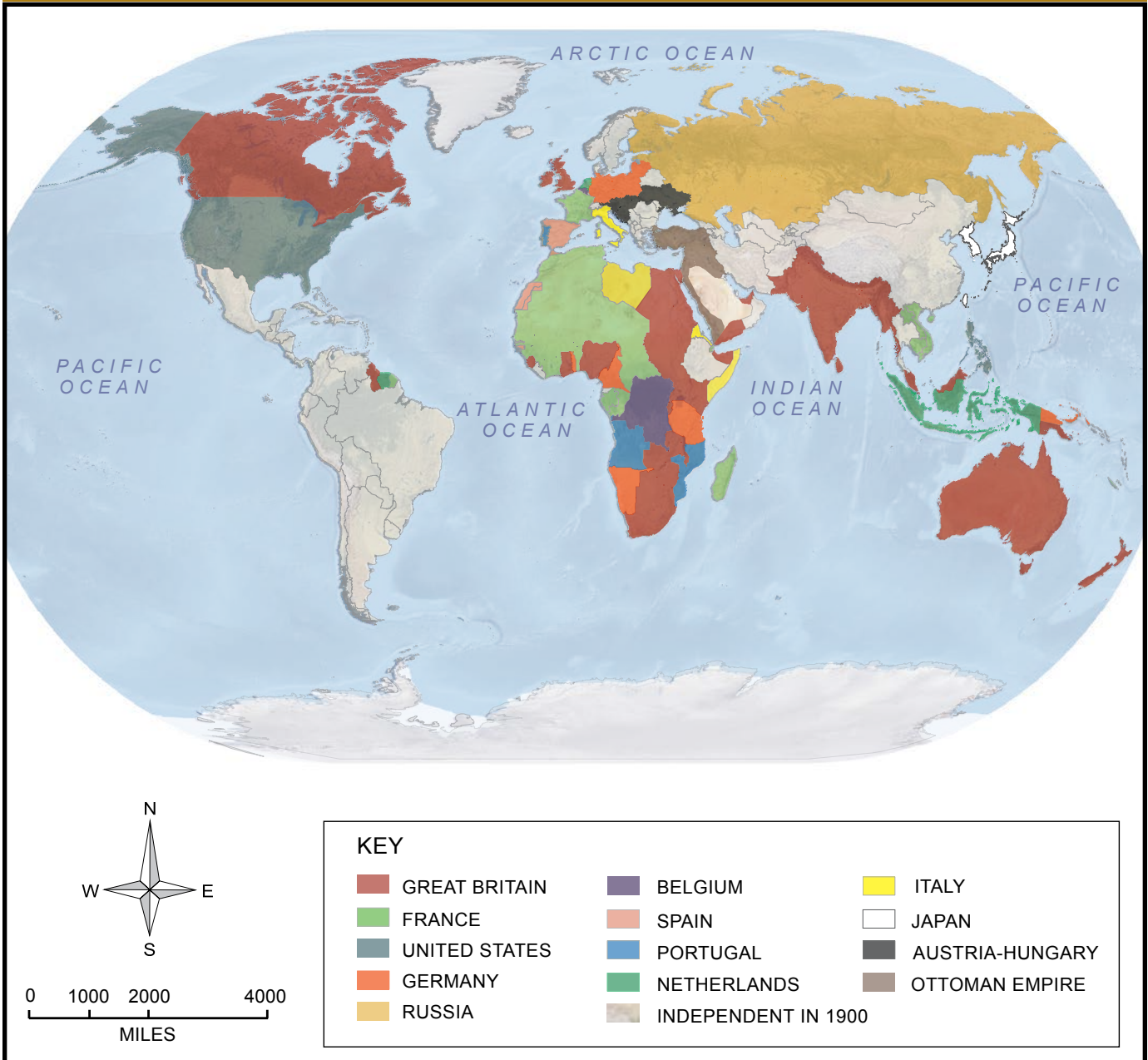
VA #6 Chicago Business District, 1898



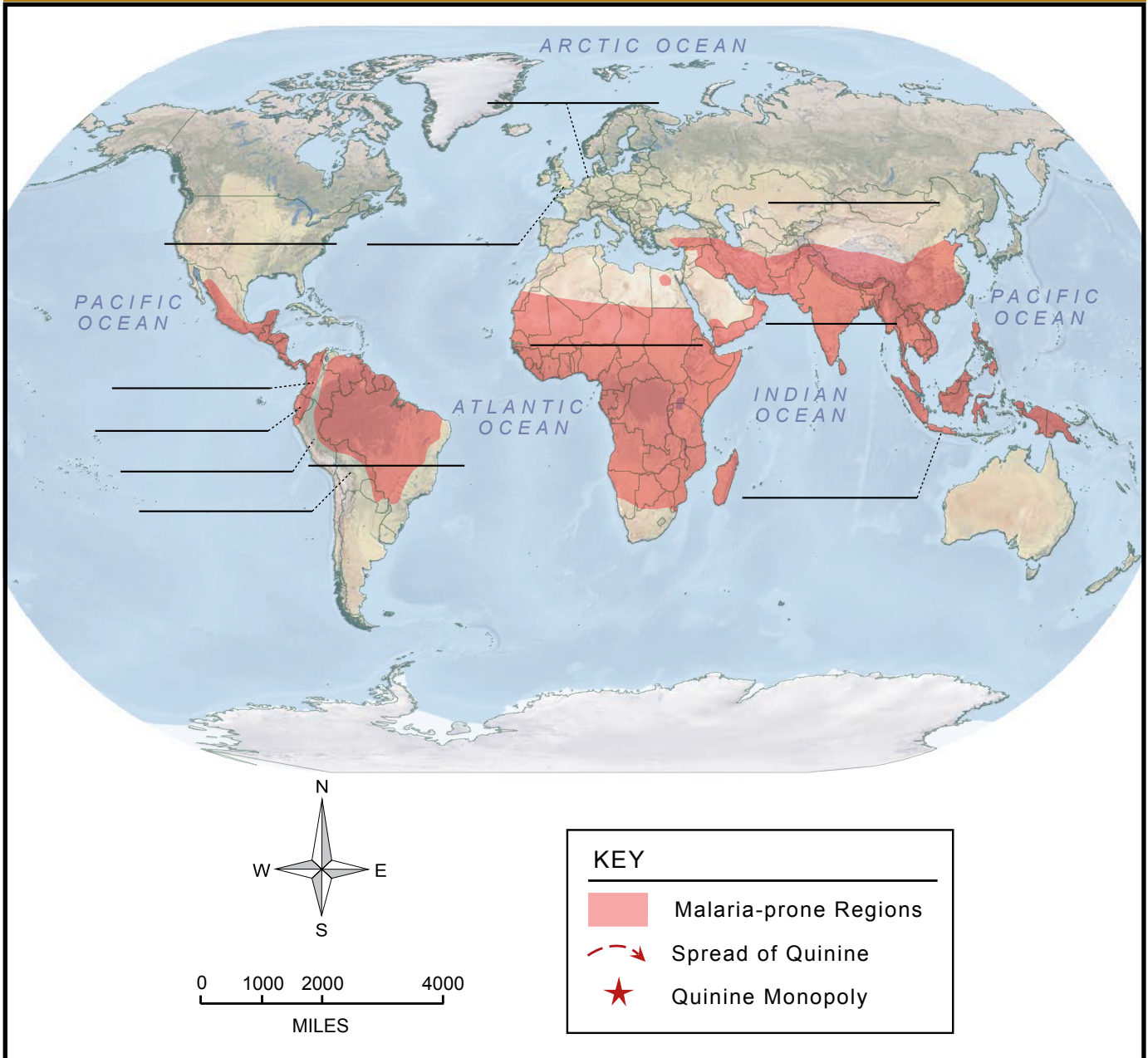
VA #7 Colonization Concept Map



VA #8 Colonial Holdings in the Era of New Imperialism



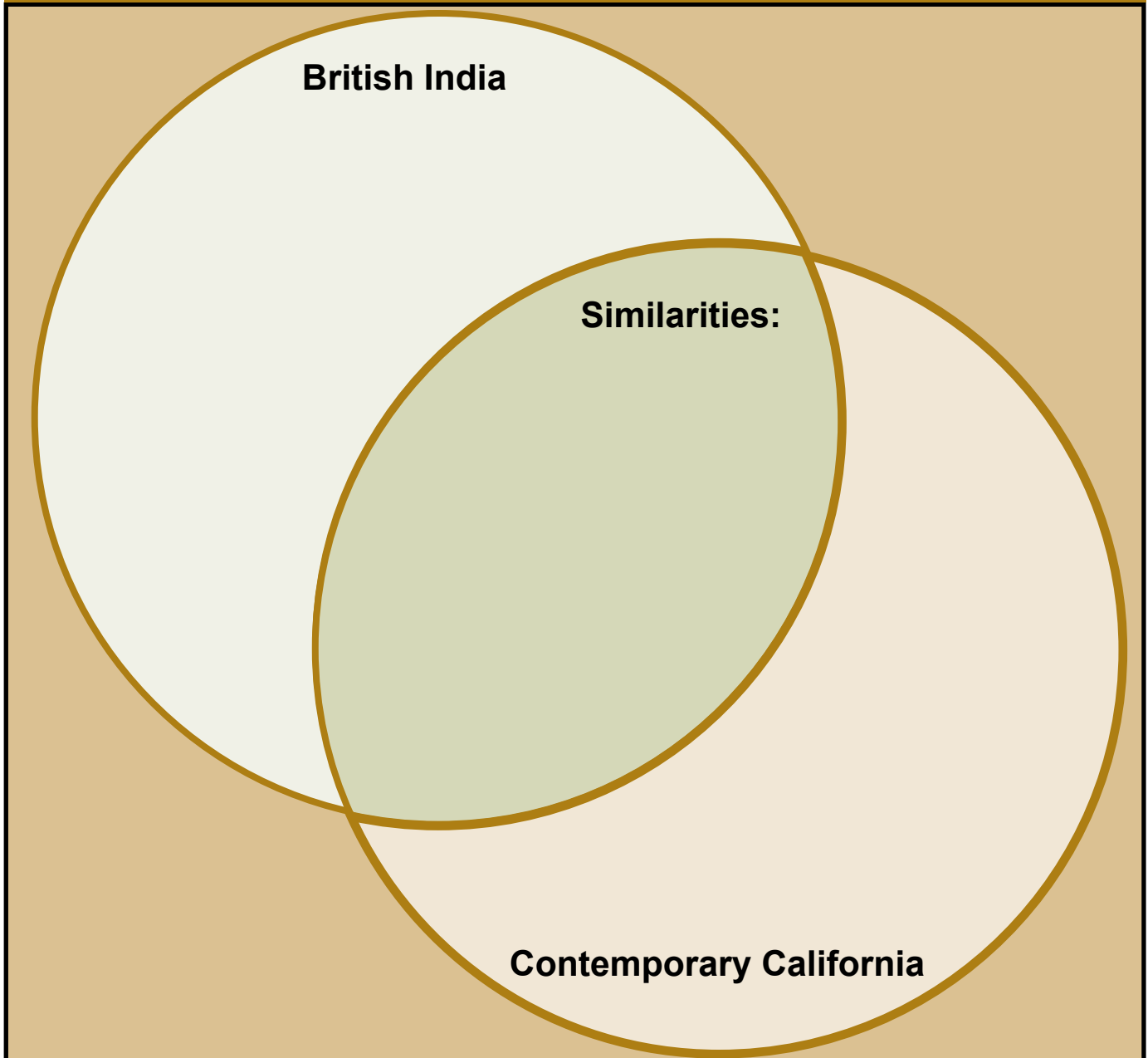
VA #9 Quinine and Global Implications of Imperialism



VA #10 Conservation Efforts in British India—Warm Up

Our earlier administrators, occupied with the building up of an Empire, probably never thought of the important part that forests have always played, play now, and will for ever play in the household of nature, or of the immense influence they exercise on the physical well-being of a country.

—Berthold Ribbentrop, Inspector General of Forests in India

VA #11 Comparing Conservation: India and California

VA #12 Conservation Efforts in British India—Closing

Although not everyone recognized the value of conservation at the beginning of the 20th century, Ribbentrop's writings indicate that people were starting to question the relationship between humans, the environment, and the sustainability of our economies and cultures.

What do you think accounts for the differences in efforts to conserve natural resources in British India and contemporary California?

Why is it important that the government create laws and policies to encourage conservation?



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